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Gorbachev, Others Receive Diplomatic Envoys
LD271039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and USSR foreign minister received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Soviet Union in the Great Kremlin Palace on the 27 December.

The heads of diplomatic missions were warmly greeted by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, other Soviet leaders and the whole Soviet people on the New Year. Comrade Gorbachev spoke to the heads of diplomatic missions. On behalf of the diplomatic corps, Dimitur Zhulev, its doyen and Bulgarian People's Republic ambassador to the USSR spoke.

Gorbachev Speech to Diplomatic Envoys Reported
LD271101 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 27 TASS — Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau Of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, received the heads of the diplomatic mission accredited in the Soviet Union at the Grand Kremlin Palace today.

The heads of the diplomatic missions warmly congratulated the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the other Soviet leaders, as well as all Soviet people, on the coming new year. Mikhail Gorbachev thanked the diplomats for their good wish to the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Gorbachev addressed the heads of the diplomatic missions with a speech.

Speech by Mikhail Gorbachev

Ahead of the incoming new year let me wholeheartedly greet here, in the Kremlin, the heads of the diplomatic missions of foreign states accredited in the Soviet Union.

I greet the representatives of the socialist states with which we are tied by bonds of fraternal friendship and close cooperation in carrying out the outlined programs of socialist and communist construction, in speeding up the social and economic development of our societies and in joint efforts for a lasting peace on earth.

I greet the representatives of states which have freed themselves of colonial oppression and embarked on the path of independent development, the member states of the Non-Aligned Movement. Our relations with these states are those of true friendship, mutual respect and multifaceted cooperation. We consider it a good augury of history that the role of the non-aligned states on the world scene has been growing all the time.

I greet the representatives of a different, capitalist social system present in this hall, the representatives of the states of North America, Western Europe, the Far East and other regions, which belong to the category of countries which it is customary in modern political language to call the West. The Soviet Union consistently seeks to build its relations with these countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence and equitable mutually beneficial cooperation. We are well aware that prospects for universal peace are dependent on the state of our relations with this group of states to a considerable extent, and approach this issue with a keen sense of responsibility.

Dear comrades and gentlemen,

We are at a threshold which does not simply mark the succession of one year by another under the calendar but also has another, much more profound meaning.

The year of 1985 has been packed with events of major historical significance. Some of them have spelled new and formidable dangers to humanity, while others inspired hope. It depends on the activities of people — governments, statesmen, politicians and the world public at large — which of these two trends will prevail in the coming year of 1986 and whether it will become a year of real action to strengthen peace and internatioanl security and develop peaceful intercourse and cooperation among nations or the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, which has come to loom large over the planet, will become still greater.

The dangers are obvious. They include an ongoing, runaway arms race and stubborn attempts by militarist quarters to extend it to outer space. They include flagrant violations of the independence and sovereignty of a number of states and outside interference in the domestic affairs of nations. But it is also obvious that these processes have encountered mounting resistance the world over. And, I shall add, they have added to the responsibility of all states and peoples for the destiny of universal peace.

Each people, each country, big, middle-sized or small, can contribute grains of their national exierience to the cause of peace and international cooperation. This has been confirmed once again by the just-ended session of the U.N. General Assembly, which has taken, practically by consensus, a number of very important decisions, including those on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and on an end to nuclear weapons testing.

So far as the Soviet leadership is concerned, by our convictions we are optimists, we believe in a better future for humanity and will continue making vigorous efforts in this direction.

There has been an exchange of signals between East and West of late, which has opened up some hope, I would put it even more cautiously, a gleam of hope for headway to mutually acceptable solutions.

As a result of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva, there has occurred, as is now widely recognized, a certain warming-up of the interational climate. There have also emerged certain points of contiguity (or rather yet potential contiguity) on problems covered by talks on nuclear and space arms. How things will work out there depends first of all on how the accord reached at the summit meeting in Geneva will flesh up in practice. It is on the progress of these talks that it will depend whether 1986 will justify the peoples' hope for the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on earth.

Thanks to constructive efforts by a number of states there appear to be shaping the outlines of possible agreements at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. All its attendees have, in our view, to work with their sleeves rolled up to achieve positive results at Stockholm before the next all-European meeting slated for next fall.

The wish of the sides to reckon with each other's interests and concerns is more noticeable at the Vienna talks on force and arms cuts in central Europe. We are now carefully studying the latest proposals of the Western partners.

It seems that the participants in the Geneva disarmament conference began realising better the urgent need to ban the chemical weapons, to end all nuclear tests and exclude the use of force in outer space. But serious efforts will yet be necessary. The USSR is ready to cover its part of the way towards balanced agreements.

The question of nuclear explosions is now in the focus of attention of statesmen and broad public. These explosions have rocked the earth for several decades now. It is time to put an end to that. We are convinced that this is within the limits of the possible.

We have urged and continue urging the USA to follow the Soviet Union's good example and end all nuclear explosions. Should our two biggest powers come out jointly on the issue of so much importance for the whole mankind, this would be a step of a truly outstanding significance.

In your persons, esteemed diplomatic representatives, I am addressing all states and peoples: Let us act so that the year of 1986 should go down into history as that of a decline in nuclear explosions. As the year, when people have mustered up enough common sense to rise above narrow, selfish motives and stop disfiguring their own planet.

Since references are often made to the so-called verification problem as the main pretext for evading a resolution of that issue, I will stress once again most definitely that this problem will not be a stumbling block as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. The Soviet Union is prepared to take most resolute steps down to on-site inspection as regards control over the ending of nuclear testing.

Our country, which has learnt from its bitter experience what a perfidious attack is, has a stake in reliable and rigorous control no less than any other coutnry. Under the present-day international conditions, given the deficit of mutual trust, verification measures are simply indispensable. Let it be control with the use of national technical means, or international control, the main thing that it be control over the observance of concrete agreements.

The Soviet leadership is ready to reach agreement on a sinsible and fair basis and would like to hope for a realistic and solid approach also on the part of its partners. The soil of the resuming talks should be sown already today to good seeds, since only they can ensure good young growth in spring and a crop in autumn.

There is yet another major and acute problem. The Soviet Union is firmly set on seeing essential progress in 1986 in the cause of a political settlement in the Middle East, Central America, around Afghanistan, in southern Africa and in the Persian Gulf area. We are prepared to search for just solutions jointly with other countries, participate, where necessary, in respective guarantees.

The habit to look at conflict situations through the spectacles of East-West political or ideological confrontation is detrimental to the striving to extinguish hot beds of tension or at any rate, to prevent them from growing. It is shortsighted and dangerous to build policy on erroneous concepts. Conflicts grow out of the local social, economic and political soil. Hence they should be resolved in such a way as not to infringe upon the legitimate interests of the peoples, their right to choose, without interference from the outside, the way of life they wish, as well as the right to protect their choice.

Our esteemed guests I would like to stress in conclusion how great the role of diplomatic representatives is at this crucial juncture. The decisions which are taken by the leadership of the respective countries depend to no small degree on the completeness and trustworthiness of the evaluations and information of the former. In general, it will be, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that trust between states starts with ambassadors. I would add that we demand full objectivity and unbiased attitude from our ambassadors.

On our part, we want you to be well informed about what is going on in the Soviet Union, and certainly not only in the capital. The Soviet authorities will further accord hospitality and give assistance to the foreign ambassadors in this. We have nothing to conceal : the Plans and intentions of the Soviet people, of the Soviet leadership are peaceful and only peaceful.

You are sure to know what place the upcoming 27th congress of the CPSU occupies in the life of our party, of our whole country. Many, I hope, have familiarised themselves with the theoretical and political documents to be tabled at the congress — the new edition of the CPSU Programme, the changes in the party Charter, the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000. We are looking even farther, into the third millenium as regards many parameters.

It depends in no small measure on the present generations what it is going to be.

All have an enormous responsibility to bear today. The point is

to use the possibility, which has opened, to reduce the quantities of weapons, to prevent the monstrous danger stemming from outer space and, make, on the whole, our beautiful world a placae worthy of the human being.

On behalf of all my compatriots, who are meeting the New Year in a good, joyful and creative mood, I wish peace and wellbeing to the peoples of all countries, which you represent, the peoples of the whole world. I wish success and personal happiness to you and your families, esteemed guests, the personnel of the embassies you head, representatives of foreign trade offices, banks and firms you head, journalists and technical specialists, lecturers and students, in a word, all citizens of your countries living and working in the Soviet Union.

Speaking on behalf of the diplomatic corps, its doyen Dimirtur Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, said, in part:

"I have the important and pleasant mission of expressing to you the gratitude of the heads of the diplomatic missions in Moscow for your having found the time, despite being very busy, to meet with us on one of the few days remaining before the new year of 1986.

"The peaceful construction effort under way in the USSR and the challenging plans set forth in the guidelines for its social and economic development are further and striking evidence that the Soviet people needs peace. Hence its peaceful foreign policy which is indispensable to fulfilling this imposing peaceful domestic program.

"Amid the complicated international situation, where humanity has come under a constant and growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe, all have looked forward with great hope to the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President. Despite the wide disagreements, an encouraging result has been achieved. We are all convinced that this result can be broadened with practical actions in the spirit of Geneva.

"Our planet earth is small but at the same time it is big enough for the peoples inhabiting it to live in peace and happiness. This can only be achieved by the efforts of all countries, big and small."

The reception for the heads of the diplomatic missions took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Politburo Views Relations with CEMA, Iraq
LD261940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at its regular meeting, has examined the results of the 41st special session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which was held in Moscow, and approved the activity of the Soviet Union's delegation to the session, headed by Comrade Ryzhkov.

It was noted that the session's results and its adoption of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 200 constitutes a major step in fulfilling decisions of the economic summit, a signal event in the life of the socialist community. The comprehensive program is called upon to play a special part in accelerating social and economic progress of our country and the fraternal socialist countries and to ensure a cardinal increase in labor productivity and the growth of the prestige and influence of socialism around the world. Its implementation will help further deepen socialist economic integration of the CEMA member couwgpes. All this acquires important political significance in the light of the joint efforts by the fraternal socialist countries in strengthening their cohesion and unity. It was pointed out at the Politburo meeting that the fraternal countries had highly assessed the Soviet Union's initiative in drawing up the program, approved of its readiness to bring its vast scientific, technical production potential into play in order to implement the assignments under the program. Of special importance was Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with heads of the delegations of socialist countries and secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties who participated in the CEMA session meeting. The principled approach to fundamental questions concerning speeding up scientific and technical progress and domestic economic and international policies that he set out met with full support and understanding.

A resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has been adopted on measures for the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member countries. It envisages the creation of all the necessary conditions for Soviet organizations to join vigorously in the implementation of the program and ensure their introduction into production on a large scale, on the basis of specialization and co-production of the results of the work that will be carried out during the implementation of the program jointly with other countries.

Firm confidence was expressed that party, local soviet and economic bodies and labor collectives will ensure the definite fulfilment of all the Soviet Union's commitments stemming from the comprehensive program for the scientific and technological progress of CEMA members countries to the year 2000.

With the aims of satisfying customer demand for consumer goods more fully, the Politburo has recognized the necessity for elaborating and implementing additional measures in the new 5-year plan period to perfect the planning of consumer goods production, and relations between trade and industry, to raise their mutual interest in increasing production and marketing of goods of high quality and of a wide range, on the basis of taking the population's requirements into consideration, and also to strengthen enterprises' responsibility for fulfilling contractual obligations.

For purposes of control, the question of progress in implementing the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, linked with the organization of the production of the family of "Don" grain-harvesting combines, was reviewed. Necessary measures were defined to remove shortcomings in that matter and to ensure that planned tasks are fulfilled on time.

The Politburo approved the results of the conversations held by Comrades Gorbachev and Gromyko with chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, President of the Republic of Iraq Saddam Husayn, and the results of the Soviet-Iraqi talks in Moscow. It was noted that cooperation between the USSR and Iraq is developing in full accordance with the interests of the peopels in the two countries. It is an integral part of the Soviet Union's principled course in the Middle East directed at eliminating tensions and reaching a political settlement of conflict situations by way of talks with due account for the legitimate interests of all sides and without any imperialist interference.

The Politburo heard information on the Bucharest meeting of secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of socialist countries on international and ideological issues.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined some other issues relating to foreign policy, as well as to the economic and social development of the USSR.

Academician Fedoseyev on Gorbachev Anthology
PM261545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 85
First Edition pp 2-3

[Academician P. Fedoseyev article: "At a New Historical Stage: On the Publication of the Book *Selected Speeches and Articles* of M.S. Gorbachev"]

[Text] Soviet society and the entire world have entered a new and highly important historical period, approaching the meeting point of the 20th and 21st centuries. In different countries many predictions and guesses are being made on the present and future course of history in this historical stage. According to the definition of our party and the world communist movement, which derives from V.I. Lenin's principled assessment, the main content of the present era, which began with the Great October Revolution, is the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

Guided by Marxist-Leninist method, our party, proceeding from this general assessment of the character of the modern era as a whole, determines at each specific stage its strategic course and the main tasks and means of progress on the general path toward communism.

The elaboration of program guidelines and the main areas of the party's activity is the result of a scientific analysis of life's reality and the creative generalization of the masses' practical experience. The anthology of selected speeches and articles by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published by the Political Literature Publishing House, is a thorough and well argued validation and authoritative expression of the party's strategic course and main tasks in the present stage and a concentrated account of the processes and problems of world development.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, our country is now at an exceptionally complex and crucial point in history which to a great extent — on both the domesitc and international level — has the character of a turning point.

The main question of **world development** now is the question of averting the nuclear threat, a question on whose solution the fate of human civilization and mankind itself depends.

In the **domestic policy** sphere the main task of this turning point period is to reach a qualitatively new state of the Soviet society built in our country, with the communist future in mind.

The attention of our party and the Soviet state has been and remains centered on these questions.

The book opens with the report at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which was an outstanding event in the life of our party and the entire Soviet people. It was that plenum which proclaimed the **course toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development** and achieving on this basis the qualitatively new state of Soviet society. The anthology closes with the report at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, which was a most important milestone in the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Thus the book covers a time segment which is chronologically short but, in terms of content, exceptionally important, when the party elaborated the main precongress documents, determined the economic strategy and social policy for the coming 5-year period and the longer term, and put forward and validated important new provisions on the problems of peace and social progress. It reflects the party's enormous work to improve all aspects of socialist society's life — from the material basis and social relations to different problems of the political superstructure and the all-around development of the individual — and also reflects the multifaceted activity in the international arena.

The theoretical conclusions and political guidelines formulated by the party and its leadership were embodied in the precongress documents submitted for discussion by the whole party and the whole people — that is, the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Through 2000, and also the CPSU Statutes with the proposed amendments. These are documents of tremendous political significance. They talk about our program goals, the key questions of the party's general line, its economic strategy, and forms and methods of work among the masses at the present stage.

The supreme goal of the party's strategy, as defined in the documents for the 27th CPSU Congress, is to ensure the steady raising of the people's material and spiritual living standards. For the realization of this goal the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo put forward and comprehensively validated the detailed concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This is the **core of all the documents for our party's 27th congress**. The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is designed to ensure the materially and spiritually rich, socially dynamic life of Soviet people in conditions of peace and to reveal increasingly fully and clearly the potential and

advantages of a civilization of an historically new type as represented by the socialist system.

In the theoretical sense the concept of the acceleration of socioeconomic development is based on the principles of the Marxist understanding of the historical process, principles tested by life, and on the fundamental advantages of socialism as the most dynamic and progressive system in mankind's entire history. Socialism's successes are evident and indisputable. But the dialectic of development is such, the book notes, that the targets achieved extend the historical horizons further and set the people increasingly complex and responsible tasks.

The question has naturally arisen of how and by what means the country will be able to achieve the acceleration of socioeconomic development. The reports at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the June conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and other materials contained in the book reveal the real opportunities and ways of implementing this vitally important task, imperatively dictated by our country's requirements and the whole course of world development. "The task of accelerating the rate of growth, and accelerating it significantly, furthermore," the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum said, "is completely feasible so long as all our work is centered on the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the reorganization of management, planning, and structural and investment policy, the raising of organization and discipline everywhere, and the fundamental improvement of the style of work." (page 10).

At the same time account is taken of the fact that it will take time and tremendous capital investment to carry out the new technical reconstruction of the national economy. Of course, the immediate introduction of the already existing groundwork of scientific and technical innovations can have a considerable effect. Thus, already in the next 5-year plan it is proposed to secure at least two-thirds of the increase in social labor productivity by making use of the achievements of science and technology. At the same time the party envisages profound economic and social maneuvering of all the resources and potential of the socialist society and the efficient utilization of the labor and production potential. "The chief thing now is to mobilize organizational, economic, and social factors, instil order, enhance responsibility and discipline, and improve production and labor organization in order to ensure the better utilization of everything at the country's disposal" (p 121).

The task of achieving a new qualitative state of Soviet society concerns all components and all sectors of our great and mighty social organism, all spheres of production and social activity, and all fields of the Soviet people's work and life.

This presupposes, above all, the scientific and technical updating of production and the attainment of the highest level of labor productivity in the world. It insistently demands improved social relations and, primarily, economic relations. It provides for profound changes in the sphere of labor and in people's material and spiritual living conditions. Finally, it is inconceivable without activating the entire system of political and social institutions, deepening socialist democracy, and further developing the people's socialist self-management.

All the materials published in the book clearly reveal the interconnection between economic development and social policy. The economy's further upsurge is regarded as the basis for resolving social problems, and the improvement of all social relations and the implementation of a strong social policy as a powerful means of accelerating economic development.

In realizing the social program society is faced with urgent tasks of improving the food supply and increasing the production of goods and services for the people. We must continue to carry out housing construction on a wide scale, to provide cities and villages with public services and amenities, improve people's health protection, and develop education, science, culture, and art.

The unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the socialist intelligentsia and the friendship and fraternal cooperation of all the nations and ethnic groups rallied in such a historically new social and international community as the Soviet people are in the chief force behind our progress.

The party links the resolution of the complex and multifaceted tasks facing the country with the activation of the human factor, the search for new ways to develop the creativity of the masses, the commissioning of all our socioeconomic reserves and all the internal driving forces of the socialist system, and the fuller and more comprehensive utilization of its advantages.

A fundamental tenet of Marxist-Leninist science states that people themselves make history depending on objective conditions and vital requirements. This determines the role of the human factor in any society and, in particular, under socialism. It is precisely under socialism that the inexhaustible potential for man's all-around development and for his activity has been revealed. And the task consists in developing in every possible way the labor activeness and the creative initiative of each and every one for the purpose of further developing and improving socialism at the contemporary stage. And all the party's ideological and educational work must be subordinated to this noble aim.

In short, we have entered a period of decisive changes which will determine socialism's appearance at the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century. And this is no exaggeration, since CPSU decisions and initiatives speak not of some particular, quantitative changes, nor even simply of increasing growth rates, but of a qualitatively new stage in our development.

The key role in accelerating socioeconomic development is allocated to **scientific and technical progress** — the revolutionary, leading factor in intensifying the economy, increasing labor productivity, enhancing the people's well-being, and improving social relations. The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is regarded in the book as the chief direction of the economic strategy and the main lever for intensifying the national economy, enhancing its efficiency, and, thus, also resolving very important social questions (pp 108-109).

Marx' idea of turning science into a direct productive force is assuming special significance and topicality today. The very concept of "scientific and technical progress" combines the achievements of science and technology. Science is becoming the most active and dynamic factor in technical progress and in

raising the cultural and technical level of the producers themselves and, thus, also in the development of social production forces. In accordance with this, the book advances and convincingly substantiates the thesis that the front line of the struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the national economy passes through science (p 122).

Priority significance is attached to fundamental science, which opens up paths to revolutionary changes in the main avenues of scientific and technical progress. At the same time it is necessary to resolutely turn the entire front of science toward the needs of production, and the production toward science, and to strengthen all the components linking science, technology, and production. The call for a creative scientific quest both in the sphere of the natural and technical sciences and in the sphere of the social sciences resounds authoritatively from the pages of the book.

Creative and truly innovative quest is a distinguishing feature of the CPSU's theoretical activity. This feature is graphically embodied in the precongress documents, and primarily in the draft new edition of the party program which is based on Marxist-Leninist theory and a realistic analysis of the processes occurring inside the country and in the world arena, and offers an accurate and extensive description of the strategic directions of work by the party, the Soviet state, and the whole people on the basis of the communist prospects of the country's development (p 359).

The book draws particular attention to the fundamental importance of continuity in the CPSU's theoretical and political directives. Continuity essentially expresses the dialectics of life and scientific cognition. Something new is always born in life and in science, negative that which has outlived its time, adopting something from the past while transforming and further developing it, and above all else enriching reality and its cognition.

As applied to the party's theoretical conclusions and political directives, continuity expresses primarily the historical ties and consistency of its program documents in line with the development of life itself. The question of continuity in the development of theory and the party's program directives is a question concerning its theoretical principledness and consistency, its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism.

We must always bear in mind that a shallow and irresponsible attitude toward theory and program directives can be highly damaging to the party and its prestige. It is evident that the development of theory and the elaboration of new strategy and tactics definitely presuppose a critical review and clarification of individual stipulations and formulations which either are no longer applicable to real life or lack the proper economic or political substantiation. The CPSU Central Committee has approached the reinterpretation and review of such formulations and stipulations with lofty responsibility, rejecting all manifestations and negative attitude toward the ideological and theoretical content of the current CPSU Program covered up by phrases about "innovation."

Continuity means not only the preservation of fundamental content but also its creative development and enrichment with principled stipulations in line with historical experience. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program formulates new and important theoretical conclusions and evaluations in the light of changes in the world situation and the development of Soviet society. This fully corresponds with the revolutionary spirit and creative method of Marxism-Leninism.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program provides a more specific evaluation of the level attained in social development. It formulates the stipulation that **the country has entered the stage of developed socialism**. This warns against forcing the pace, and means that a long path still has to be traveled to improve the socialist society which has been built in our country. It was said at the Central Committee October Plenum that "the third party program in its present edition is a program for the balanced and comprehensive improvement of socialism and for Soviet society's further advancement toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. It is a program for the struggle for peace and social progress" (p 359). In this way, the unity and continuity of socialism and communism as two consecutive phases of the single communist formation are revealed with scientific meticulousness. It is clearly explained that there is no sharp dividing line between socialism and communism; the development of socialism and the increasingly full revelation of its potential and advantages of the consolidation of its inherent all-communist [obshchekommunisticheskiye] principles mean that society is really progressing toward communism.

The book notes that the scale, depth, and complexity of the tasks being resolved in both domestic and international policy raise new high demands regarding the standard of party leadership and dictate the need for new approaches to all aspects of party work. In this connection, the principled meaning of the proposed changes to the CPSU Statutes is revealed in depth. On the one hand, they mean a further expansion of intraparty democracy and development of the initiative and activeness of Communists and of all party organizations, mainly the primary organizations, while on the other hand they mean the enhancement of their responsibility for the solution of common tasks (p 364).

The anthology materials draw attention to the fact that the draft Statutes enlarge on the fundamental principles of the party leadership of state and public organizations. Each one of them is called upon to fully perform its functions, while party leadership of their activity must have an accurately expressed political nature and must actively help the further development of the people's socialist self-management in all links and at all levels.

In the process of elaborating the strategic course for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and drafting the fundamental program documents for the 27th congress, the party embarked on active, dynamic, and energetic activity for the implementation of set plans. Relying on bolshevik traditions and the masses' historical experience, the CPSU is discovering new approaches to the solution of pressing problems and is affirming in practice the Leninist style of party and state work, resolutely extirpating any manifestations of formalism, ostentation, glorification, and verbiage.

Major steps have been taken recently to improve the management of the national economy and all aspects of social life.

Economic, organizational, structural, and cadre changes are being implemented in this connection, helping to accelerate socioeconomic development and to consolidate all links of party and state activity.

Soviet people welcome with profound satisfaction and unanimously support the businesslike and creative style in work and the party's consistent and persistent struggle against various negative phenomena.

Shortcomings in the work of party, soviet, and economic organs and the behavior of their leaders are most frequently generated by uncritical attitudes toward what has been done, by the tendency to exaggerate the results achieved, and by the unwillingness to notice negative phenomena. Enhancement of the responsibility of each and every one for the cause of the whole people, development of the creative initiative and activeness of each labor collective and each worker, unwavering implementation of the principle of social justice, extirpation of any divergence between words and deeds, and development of criticism and self-criticism, of publicity in work, and of the democratic foundations of the people's socialist self-management — these are the main subjects of M.S. Gorbachev's speeches at meetings of the aktivs of several leading party organizations and in the course of meetings with plant collectives, representatives of the public, and war and labor veterans.

The fact that these key principles must be the guidelines in party and state work and in the life of every labor collective and that they must be implemented everywhere on a daily basis is a persistent demand of the new approach toward the solution of fundamental problems concerning the development and improvement of the socialist society.

The new stage in world developments must be accompanied by a new approach toward international affairs and questions of foreign policy. In the recent past our party has put forward a broad package of foreign policy initiatives and has elaborated **an extensive and substantiated concept of peace** on earth and in space. The book convincingly shows that the CPSU's international policy is imbued with profound concern for the fate of mankind and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

The idea of lasting peace and fruitful international cooperation is enshrined in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. It is a solid expression of our concept of the establishment of peace on earth and of the peoples' social progress and national liberation; it formulates the fundamental bases of policy and its mainstays which remain immutable (p 362).

The tireless and enterprising [initsiativnyy] foreign policy activity of the Soviet leadership, its persistent efforts to rally all peace-loving forces, and its convincing appeals to the common sense of statesmen in capitalist countries have opened the way to useful dialogue between leaders of states with different social systems. Eloquent evidence of this is provided by the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva which, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted, was a major event in international life. Of course, the true significance of everything that was agreed between the sides in Geneva can be manifested only in practical deeds, in the determination to pursue specifically the curbing of the arms race, its prevention in space, the improvement of the international situation, and the development of all-around international cooperation.

The way to the reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons and to lasting peace is neither easy nor simple. Constant and persistent efforts by peace-loving states and the world public are required in order to counter the aggressive forces of imperialism which are straining to attain military superiority and world domination. This is why the task of comprehensively improving the Soviet Union's defense capability and consolidating the combat collaboration [boyevoye sodruzhestvo] among the socialist states' armies remains exceptionally topical.

Enormous significance in the present-day situation attaches to the question of the further all-around strengthening of the cooperation, unity, and cohesion of socialist community countries, and of their interaction on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Our plans, like the plans of the other socialist community countries, are of a clearly expressed peaceful and creative nature. This is repeatedly brought to mind by the examination of the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and indisputable proof of it is provided by the accords reached by the leaders of fraternal parties at the Political Consultative Committee's Sofia session and at the Prague meeting of top leaders from Warsaw Pact states, and also by the results of the 41st (extraordinary) CEMA session in Moscow.

Despite imperialism's aggressive schemes and actions, there is in progress a strengthening of the potential of peace, which unites the socialist countries, the independent states, and broad antiwar democratic movements.

All of history since the time of Great October shows that attempts by reactionary circles to resolve the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism by military force are doomed to failure. This was proved by the defeat of the enemies of socialism during the Civil War and the foreign intervention and by the rout of fascist Germany and its allies during the Great Patriotic War. The lessons of history show that the socialist society, to use V.I. Lenin's words, is capable of defending itself and that socialism is invincible. The Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is the only possible and the only acceptable policy from the viewpoint of mankind's survival and progress. "The curbing of the forces of militarism and war and the ensuring of lasting peace and reliable security constitute the fundamental problem of our time" (p 362).

The reports, speeches, and interviews published in the book were welcomed by us all with profound attention and interest when they appeared on the pages of newspapers and journalls or were carried on television screens and radio programs; they were and still are being actively discussed everywhere, both inside our country and beyond its borders. Put together in a single book, they appear to have acquired a new quality — they present a solid picture of modern, active, and dynamic activity and of visible communist prospects. The pages of the book breathe the spirit of

revolutionary optimism, social dynamism, and vital realism, and faith in the inexhaustible potential and advantages of the socialist system, in the everlasting sources of people's creativity.

The entire contents of the book comprise, so to say, a frank and intimate conversation of the party and its leadership with the people on the most important issues; they are a living contact with Communists and nonparty people, with all working people; they are a friendly discussion with the leaders and peoples of fraternal socialist countries and with the leaders and public circles of young national states. They are an an appeal to all peoples and statesmen in the world to defend peace on earth for the sake of mankind's life and progress.

PRAVDA's Afanasyev on Tasks of Media

AU302054 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 85 p 6

[Interview given by Academician Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of Moscow *PRAVDA*, to Lubor Kazda, *RUDE PRAVO* correspondent in Moscow: "What Matters Is a Radical Turn in People's Way of Thinking;" place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted on the importance of three recently published major Soviet documents — the draft of the new CPSU Program, the Draft CPSU Statutes, and the "Basic Guidelines forthe Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and the Period Up to the year 2000" — and the current discussion of these documents in the Soviet press and society]

[Kazda] The Soviet Press and other mass information media play their specific role in explaining the new tasks and sorting out opinions. What is characteristic of their work?

[Afanasyev] They are working under conditions of rapidly growing requirements. Our entire society faces new tasks — formidable tasks. The generally growing requirements with respect to the quality and efficiency of work naturally also concern, in the first place, journalism. Our press deals with problems, and it does so in the critical and open manner. Criticism of shortcomings not leveled at anyone or anything in particular has been replaced by absolutely specific criticism.

The principle is that criticism must be constructive, with a view to remedy. It is, after all, very easy to get terribly excited about someone in the paper and to bring shame upon him. What is more difficult is to research the causes of the shortcomings and to justly, prudently, and with an awareness of party responsibility ponder mistakes in people's work and lives and to show them, and all of us, the way toward setting these mistakes right. We regard this as the main principle in publishing critical materials; we must jointly learn from mistakes and shortcomings to make sure that they do not recur. Criticizing in a loud voice for the sake of criticism, venting one's wrath on those who have done nothing to deserve it, vilifying someone — that leads nowhere and has no place in party criticism. Our task is to help the party find effective solutions to problems.

I am pleased to stress that conditions for our journalistic work have improved. We enjoy great trust and have enormous latitude. Our adversaries in the West somehow do not understand this and, above all, it does not in the least tally with their hackneyed propaganda cliches.

The Central Committee of our party, the party leadership demonstrate their great confidence in us and give us significant help. Recently, Comrade Gorbachev invited a group of press representatives to an open, comprehensive talk. The meeting did not start with his speech. We were the first to speak and shared with him our views, joys, and concerns. The discussion was free of adornments; it had a direct, and markedly party approach. Only then did Comrade Gorbachev express his views. The support and trust I have mentioned naturally not only create good conditions for our own work, but at the same time enhance its authority and social impact.

[Kazda] On what, in particular, is the Soviet journalistic front concentrating its efforts at present?

[Afanasyev] Despite everything that has already been done, we still cannot claim that our newspapers, radio, or television adequately come to terms with the requirements and needs of society and with the interests of readers, listeners, and audiences. Grey, indistinct, and unspirited articles do still appear rather frequently; the annual party meeting in the *PRAVDA* editorial office was therefore highly critical. Words of praise were left aside.

The responsibility of information media is steadily growing. To be of real help to society in its efforts to bring about a psychological turn in people's way of thinking, and in their approach to the fulfillment of tasks and to work in general, we must, first of all, bring about this turn in ourselves, in our journalistic awareness. I cannot instruct other people in something that I have not learned myself. We are thus facing the task of raising the effectiveness of the press, its competence, knowledgeableness, informativeness, operativeness, and persuasiveness.

I would like to draw particular attention to one basic feature. We are trying to turn attention to social topics; we are turning more and more frequently toward man. After all, very often you read so much about technology, technological processes, machinery, and statistics — which by itself would be all right — that at times man, that which we call the human factor, gets lost in the process. If we fail to enlist people and to mobilize them for common tasks and if we fail to effectively pay heed to improving the conditions of their work and life, then we will hardly come to terms with the tasks we are now setting ourselves. Taking care of man, profoundly and wholeheartedly, is now the most needed and most complicated task that we must tackle. All the more so as sometimes we see how the "social rear," if that term is allowed, trails behind the level of the economy.

Numerous managers fervently see to the reinforcement of production capacities, but it is as though anything beyond this were of no interest to them. The way people live, whether they have adequate public facilities at their place of residence, whether they have a chance to send their children to nursery or kindergarten, whether they have a health-care center in the vicinity — all these questions are sometimes beyond their range of vision. The CPSU is now centering its attention precisely on care for man. The human factor is the key factor. We know this very well and that

is why also we, journalists, have a great deal to make good for in our work in this respect.

[Kazda] Bringing about a radical turn in the way people think and enlisting them for new and far more complex tasks is immediately connected with making educational work more efficient and with intensifying ideoeducational influence in general. Is this what you are suggesting?

[Afanasyev] Yes. Here, too, the turn is a pronounced one. The effectiveness of this work is directly contingent on our ability to link education with people's work and lives.

For example, we have carried out a school reform with the aim of drawing school closer to production. But the task of substantially improving their work is also confronting the institutions of higher learning. They are training experts with narrow fields of specialization but practical life shows that this is not good. The need arises of educating experts, having a broad profile, who would know more than their "own sandbox", who would understand the basic development trends of science and technology, who would be conversant with the problems of both production and research, and who would be capable of finding correct orientation in the flood of information around us. Let us not deceive ourselves — does the empty learning by rote of formulas that can be looked up anywhere have anything to do with "acquiring expertise"? In practical life we do not expect an engineer, if we are to speak about engineers, to spout formulas, which are available in any book, but we want him to be capable of progressive thinking, to have ideas and be in the position to carry them out, and to be able to reorient himself from one direction to another if some new problem faces him that way.

A great deal must be improved in science. We have some research institutes that, due to some peculiar tradition, examine problems that are of no benefit to anyone. Sometimes it seems that they are engaged in research for the sake of research. We must head toward dynamic thinking, erudition, fervor, the ambition to raise the bar ever higher, and the recognition that the true value of all theoretical exploits lies in their contribution to the solution of practical problems.

The entire chain that educates and shapes people — the family, school, vocational school, university, labor collective — must open the way toward a new quality of the human personality.

I would also like to deal with a different problem. For a long time, for entire decades, we used to put the blame for various alarming antisocial phenomena that continue to exist in our surroundings simply on bourgeois relics. The draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program now clearly states that things which slow us down and harm us are by no means just relics of the past, but also newly arising antisocial phenomena. Their existence in people's minds and conduct is to a great extent connected with our failure to resolve various problems in due course, with our failure at times to introduce the necessary order, organization, and discipline into society.

Look at it from the viewpoint of education. Have we, perhaps, done away with empty declarations, hackneyed cliches, and the discrepancy between words and deeds? This is the root of the problem. As soon as we become alare of these connections, the necessary direction of ideological work comes immediately to mind. In ideological work, we must consistently proceed from life and again return to the realities of life. Pious wishes will not help us. First it is necessary to put things into proper order at home and, presently, everything goes more smoothly. In short, we must introduce consistent order into all spheres of the economy and social life. It I fail to establish the necessary working conditions for a worker, if I fail to supply to him good tools and material, he will not, of course, work well — no matter how much I talk about the need to work well. Excuse me for the somewhat cheap metaphor, but the only impact of my talking will be that he will be so fed up that, instead of working, he will be inclined to loaf and drink and, after a while, he will not give a hoot, so to speak.

Nothing educates people as effectively as meaningful organization, order and precision in work, and concern for the conditions of work and life. This is the best educational method. Words alone achieve nothing if there is nothing they can lean on. That is why effective struggle for discipline throughout society and in every labor collective simultaneously opens the need for, and possibility of, truly effective socialist educational influence. The former goes hand in hand with the latter. From the viewpoint of the aforementioned human factor, we consider this to be a matter of principle. We must educate not by means of noisy speechmaking, but by means of deeds; by means of the good condition of society and its wholesome, dynamic development.

[Kazda] Thank you for the interview.

Guryev Obkom Elects New First Secretary

LD240940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] A plenum of the Guryev Obkom of Kazakhstan has examined an organizational issue. The plenum has released Comrade Kushekov from the duties of first secretary of the obkom in connection with his retirement on a pension. Comrade Kulibayev, who has been working as chairman of the Alma Ata Gorispolkom, has been elected first secretary of the Guryev Obkom. Taking part in the work of the plenum was Comrade Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee.

Kirghizia Economic Aktiv Meeting Reported

LD262007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; TASS report]

[Text] We have just received a report from Frunze on a gathering of Kirghizia's republican party economic aktiv which was held there today. There was discussion of tasks of party, local soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol bodies on the implementation of the Integrated Program for the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sector for 1986-2000. Comrade Masaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, addressed the gathering.

Turkmen SSR Health Service Abuses Reported

PM181631 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian 12 December 1985 carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article entitled "When the Patient is... The Medical Service" by our correspondent V. Ardayev, who reports from the Turkmen SSR. The article notes that while the Turkmen SSR health service has made great strides, particularly in the use of laser surgery, for example, it is still hampered by "shortcomings" which range from graft and corruption to the "ramshackle condition of many of the republic's medical establishments." The article concludes that the "ailment" from which the medical service is suffering is "slackness, negligence, and the backwardness of the material base. and far more serious diseases are progressing on this favorable soil."

Kara-Kalpak ASSR Supsov Meets 23 December

GF231705 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The 2d session of the 11th convocation of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Supreme Soviet was held in Nukus today. The deputies deliberated on the State Plan for Kara-Kalpak ASSR s Economic and Social Development in 1986, the State Budget for 1986, the fulfillment of the current year's plan, and the realization of the State Budget for 1984. [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Gosplan, and [name indistinct], minister of finance of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, read reports.

The session noted that a number of positive developments took place in the autonomous republic's endeavor to develop its industrial and agricultural fields. However, the deputies, who recalled the recommendations made by the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, pointed to the problems not yet resolved. Production forces have not been used well. The times established for putting new objects into operation are being deferred. Work related to construction (?is being delayed). A total of 25 factories have not fulfilled their plans concerning the upgrading of work output. The scientific and technical discoveries are being utilized at a slow pace.

The deputies also (?discussed the existing plans) for increasing agricultural output and livestocoized at a slow pace. -breeding products at a high speed.

The session approved the Kara-Kalpak ASSR's State Plan and State Budget for 1986. The deputies also discussed a report read by [name indistinct], who is a deputy of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of [words indistinct], on the way he is fulfilling his obligations and the tasks assigned to him as a deputy and approved the decrees of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Salykov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Party Committee, addressed the session.

Uzbek City, Rayon Party Hold Conferences

GF241853 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The city and rayon party conferences held in Uzbekistan on 7 December were conducted in a demanding, sincere, and principled atmosphere. The delegates examined the results of the work aimed at realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and those adopted by the 20th Uzbek Communist Party Congress and established their future tasks. They also discussed numerous problems concerning the further improvement of all the organizational, political, and educational work carried out by the Communists.

The positive response that emerged during the general debate made by the people on the new CPSU Program, the proposed changes in the party Statutes, and the draft plans stipulating the Basic Guidelines of the Soviet Union's economic and social development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000 continued during the accounting and electoral conferences held by the primary party organizations. The participants of the meetings stressed that the most important task of the party organizations during the end of the 5-year plan period is to work toward starting the new year with courage and enthusiasm by removing existing deficiencies, eliminating shortcomings in all the economic domains, and creating the conditions necessary for improving production with the help of technical, technological, and scientific discoveries.

Significant importance was attached to matters related to the question of improving conditions of work and living and further upgrading cultural work. It was also noted that the communists must quickly draw conclusions from criticisms related to tatly work, endeavor to sincerely realize the decisions adopted by the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, and take the required measures for establishing discipline everywhere, consolidating work and production order, and strengthening the economic system and the struggle made against the state of drunkenness and alcoholism. The meetings also stressed the need for consolidating the relations between the city and rayon party committees and the workers, improving the selection, appointment, and training of cadres, and raising the level of the training given to youths in accordance with the spirit of military patriotism.

The meeting participants described the results of the 4th session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet as a new basis for the work and social activity of all the Communists. The results of the fourth session reflected the (?importance) of Lenin's party regarding the welfare of the people and the consolidation of world peace. Speaking on behalf of the work collectives, the delegates assured that they will mobilize all their strength to realize their plans and worthily meet the 27th CPSU Congress.

Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the Angren City party conference; Shagazatov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the Chirchik City party conference; Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the [name indistinct] Rayon party conference; and Salykov, first secretary of the Kara-

Kalpak Oblast Party Committee, addressed the Takhtakupyrskiy Rayon party conference.

Comrade Alimov, first secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee, attended the Yengiyulskiy Rayon party conference. Meanwhile, Comrades Golovin, chairman of the Committee for State Security; Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions; and Khaydurov, chairman of the Committee of People's Control, addressed the party conferences in Yengiyul City, (Yengebakh) City, and Samarkand City respectively.

The delegates elected the new members of the city and rayon party committees, the city and rayon auditing commissions, and delegates to the city and oblast party conferences.

Uzbek Red Banners Presented to Oblasts, Rayons

GF250659 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Summary from poor reception] "The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Uzbek SSR Komsomol Central Committee have discussed the results of the 1985 socialist competition among the oblasts and rayons for achieving higher results in fulfilling the cocoon procuring plan, upgrading the quality and increasing the volume of cocoons, and acquiring a greater amount of unprocessed silk."

The Red Banner awards of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Uzbek SSR Komsomol Central Committee were presented to Andizhan and Kara-Kalpak Oblasts. The successful work carried out by cocoon farmers in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and the Surkhan-Darya, Samarkand, and Dzhizak Oblasts were noted.

The Kattakurganskiy, Uzbekistan, and Bukharinskiy Rayons were also presented with the Red Banner awards.

CPSU Approves Timber Industry Initiative

PM241152 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 85
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the initiative of the "Irkutsklesprom," "Karellesprom," "Kostromalesprom," "Sverdlesprom," and "Tomlesprom" associations of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, which adopted socialist pledges to fulfill the annual plan for timber procurements and shipments by not less than 25 percent by the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress and by 55 percent by 1 May 1986 in response to the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry Collegium, the sectorial trade union central committee, economic leaders, and party and trade union organizations at enterprises have been instructed to extensively disseminate in the oblast the initiative by collectives at the aforesaid associations and involve each working person in the timber industry in this movement.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and CPSU Kraykoms and Obkoms have been instructed to concentrate their mass political and organizational work in timber-procuring collectives on the extensive dissemination of the initiators' enterprise and the unconditional fulfillment of plans and adopted pledges.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution instructed the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building to give every possible assistance to timber-procuring enterprises and associations in fulfilling plans and adopted pledges for the procurement and delivery of timber products to the national economy.

RSFSR Ministry Hit for Plan Nonfulfillment

LD251308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
)200 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Measures directed toward improving planning and design and research work by organizations of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Russian Federation were considered on 24 December at the Collegium of the union ministry. It was noted that, in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the republic's land improvement workers began the construction of only half of the planned installations. Because of this, the greater part of the planning and budgetary documentation which had been compiled was not put to use and became out of date. During the 5-year plan, the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources wrote off almost R67 million which had been spent on planning. And the unjustifiably early elaboration of plans for land improvement systems is continuing. For example, the compilation of plans has now begun for dozens of new installations, and this means that the amount of work done to no purpose is growing. Planning and budgetry documentation is being used particularly ineffectively by the mamagers of the Yuzhgiprovodkhoz Institute — the director of which is Comrade (Karp); the Bashgiprovodkhoz Institute — director of which is Comrade (Yubalisov); the Altaygiprovodkhoz Institute — director of which is comrade (Chekunkov).

The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources demanded that the leadership of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Russian Federation cease its unjustified expenditure of state funds on the compilation of plans which are not being put to use in construction. Specific measures were adopted which are directed toward improving the use of planning and budgetary documentation which has been compiled.

PRAVDA on Cotton Textile Industry Shortcomings

PM241121 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 19 December 1985 Second Edition carries on page 2 under the heading "Knots in the Thread" a 2,000-word report by special correspondent A. Batygin datelined Syktyvkar and Moscow. Batygin refers back to an interview given 10 years ago by USSR Deputy Light Industry Minister V. Lakhtin, now deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, on the "Shortage of Cotton Textiles and Articles Made From Them," and gives a progress report on the state of the industry today. Batygin calls for "concrete measures" to be taken against those who squander the raw materials and waste cotton textiles, and gives examples of methods of combating the shortage used at the Syktyvkar nonwoven materials factory. He goes on to call on the USSR Ministry of Light Industry to improve the situation, also citing complaints against the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and the Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry.

TASS Cites Progress on Yamburg-Yelets Pipeline

LD262215 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 26 TASS — Construction workers have welded three thousand kilometres of pipes of the transcontinental gas pipeline to connect the Yamburg deposit in the north of western Siberia with the city of Yelets in central Russia. Five more pipelines are to be built to pump gas from the area to the country's central regions and abroad in the coming five years.

The three thousand kilometres of pipes of the Yamburg-Yelets 1 mainline were laid across marshes and taiga forests, rivers and mountains. Tens of kilometres are yet to be welded to complete the pipeline. Tests are scheduled for February next year when the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will have its 27th congress in Moscow.

Soviet workers are speeding up the rates of gas pipeline construction. For instance, the third section of the Yamburg-Yelets 1 line, 1,000 km long, was laid in as little as four months and above the planned assignment of the current five-year period (1981-1985). The plan provided for the construction of six gas pipelines from

the Urengov deposit in western Siberia to the country's European part, including the world's longest 4,451-km export gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe.

The gas pipeline Siberia-Europe is successfully operating. The overall length of gas lines from western Siberia exceeds 20,000 km. They are all made of 1,420 mm pipes, and gas is pumped at the pressure of 75 atmospheres. No country has ever achieved such rates of construction of pipelines. The pace and volume of construction will grow even more in the coming five years, a TASS correspondent has learnt at the Ministry of the USSR for the Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises.

Successes, Problems of Moscow Car Factory Noted

LD262219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Dec 85

[E. Elin and I. Bolotnikov video report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] The Leninskiy Komsomol automobile factory in Moscow today prefulfilled the annual plan. Some 2,220 Moskvich cars and R13.5 million worth of consumer goods have been produced above task. Over the year labor productivity rose by almost 4.5 percent. This has been acheived while the enterprise was undergoing reconstruction aimed at the production of a fundamentally new model of car. I remind you that, with a view to shortening the time needed, planning and construction are proceeding in parallel and assembly work is being carried out in the shops in operation without halting production. It needs to be said that in such a situation specific shortcomings in the builders' work are clearly manifesting themselves: The builders are not handing over areas for assembly in good time. What is more, the quality of the work itself is not always up to the mark. Here in the technological machine-tool construction shop, where equipment is being prepared for the production of the new car and its contours can already be discerned valentin Korneyev's team of tool-makers is working. Manipulators are being adjusted. With their aid the bodies of various modifications of the Moskvich car will be welded. In other shops transfer lines and machine-tools with program controls are also being mastered. But, unfortunately, not always systematically. [video shows cars being driven off production line, cars moving on conveyer, car assemblers at work, manipulators being adjusted in technological machine-tool construction shop]

Briefs

Difficulties at Yamburg Deposit — At the Yamburg gas deposit there are still several difficulties. Only a year remains until it comes into use, but only a quarter of the wells envisaged in the draft have been drilled. It is to become the source of the biggest system of gas pipelines in the USSR. When Urengoy reaches its maximum extraction level soon, all future increments in gas will have to come from Yamburg. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Dec 85 LD*]

New Northern Gas Deposit — Tyumen, 25 Dec (TASS) — The northernmost gas deposit in the USSR, the Malyginskoye, has been discovered on the Yamal Peninsula (West Siberia). It is situated beyond the 70th latitude, on the shore of the Arctic Ocean. A production base and a settlement for the drilling technicians is being built at the Malyginskoye deposit. It has been decided to drill over 20,000 meters of investigatory boreholes here next year. [Excerpts] [*Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1312 GMT 25 Dec 85 LD*]

Arkhangelsk Oblast Gas — The Yuzhno-Khylchuyuskoye gas condensate deposit has been handed over for development on the eve of the new year. It is situated in the northeast of Arkhangel Oblast on the territory of the Nenetskiy National Okrug. Until recently geologists regarded the resources in the depths of Arkhangel Oblast as promising, but also remote. with difficult conditions relating to nature and climate. The first successful oil drilling was carried out at the end of the sixties. The number of deposits located in Arkhangel Oblast at present is approaching thirty, and the total reserves are such that they are sufficient for the creation of a new center for oil and gas extraction in the country. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Dec 85 LD*]

'Molniya-3' Communications Satellite Launched

LD251223 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 25 (TASS) — The Soviet Union on Tuesday launched an artificial earth satellite, Molniya-3, with a view to ensuring the operation of its system of long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication, transmission of Soviet Central Television programmes to stations of the Orbita network, and international cooperation.

The satellite has been placed in the orbit with the apogee of 40,793 kilometres in the northern hemisphere and the perigee of 477 kilometres in the southern hemisphere. The period of its revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes, the inclination of the orbit is 62.8 degrees.

Communications sessions via the Molniya-3 satellite will be carried out in accordance with a fixed schedule.

USSR Launches 3 Cosmos Satellites 25 Dec

LD251656 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 25 (TASS) — The Soviet Union today launched the "Cosmos-1710", "Cosmos-1711" and "Cosmos-1712" artificial earth satellites. All three satellites were put into an orbit by one booster-rocket. The satellites are designed to test the elements and equipment of a space navigation system under development to ensure the location of commercial aircraft and merchant marine and fishing fleet vessels of the Soviet Union.

The satellites were put into an orbit, close to a circular one, with the following parameters:

- initial period of revolution — 11 hours 17 minutes;

- distance from the earth's surface — 19,160 kilometers;

- inclination of the orbit — 65 degrees.

The satellites' onboard equipment is working normally. The coordinating and computer centre is processing the incoming information.

Deputy Minister Discusses Power Engineering

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["Prospects of Nuclear Power Engineering in USSR" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 26 (TASS) — A new million kilowatt power-generating unit was made operational yesterday at the Balakovskaya atomic power plant, currently being built in the lower Volga region.

Deputy Minister of the USSR for Power Engineering and Electric Power Development Gennadiy Shasharin, in an interview with a TASS correspondent, recalled the recent launch of the forth unit of the same capacity at the Kurskaya atomic power plant (center of the USSR's European part).

Shasharin observed that the overall sum of atomic power stations operating in the USSR has exceeded 25 million kilowatts. Under the Draft Guidelines of the country's economic development, the capacity will more than double by the end of 1990. The development of atomic power engineering will be particularly intensive in the USSR's European part. Heat and heat-and-electricity supply atomic stations are already being built there. This is a new direction of atomic power engineering that has a great future.

The new five-year-plan period, Shasharin said, will see the completion of the construction of the Kalininskaya and Smolenskaya power plants in the Russian Federation. New power-generating units will be commissioned at the Balakovskaya, Tatarskaya and Rostovskaya atomic power stations in the same republic. Atomic power projects will be carried out in other constituent republics, too: in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

In addition to thermal reactors, the deputy minister pointed out, engineers are currently working on designs of other types of atomic power facilities, including fast reactor ones, designated as the top priority area in the development of the USSR's nuclear power engineering.